FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT ISSUES NOTE ACCEPTING THIRD STAGE OF BEAGLE TALKS

FY041807Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1710 GMT 4 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (TELAM)--It was reported today at the Foreign Ministry that the Argentine Government has answered the Chilean foreign minister's letter of 2 November, telling him it has accepted the proposal of the Argentine-Chilean mixed commission No 2 that a peaceful solution be sought to solve the problems related to delimitation in the Beagle Channel zone.

It was stressed that it would be appropriate to persist with the third stage contemplated in the Puerto Montt Act.

This stage stipulates that both governments should freely and sovereignly agree on applicable international instruments.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that Ambassador Hugo Miatello delivered a note this morning to Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos from the Argentine interim foreign minister in reply to the letter which the Chilean foreign minister sent him on (?2) November.

In the note, it was announced that the proposal of the mixed Argentine-Chilean commission No 2, whereby the two governments should seek the method of peaceful solution which they believe to be adequate to solve the delimitation problems, had been accepted by the Argentine Government.

It is asserted that perseverance in negotiating in the present third stage, stipulated in the Puerto Montt Act, is the suitable means for both countries to agree--freely and sovereignly--on the instruments which may establish agreements and mechanisms allowing a complete and final solution of pending questions.

Further on Continuation of Talks

FY040238Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2216 GMT 3 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA)--An unofficial spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry stated this evening that "the continuation of negotiations, whatever the method or procedure adopted, is at present the most appropriate way toward a complete and definitive settlement" of the southern border dispute with Chile.

The Foreign Ministry source reported that mixed commission No 2 has completed its task by submitting common proposals to the two governments.

Despite the fact that not all questions subject to the review of the commission ended with sound proposals, the spokesman stated, it is obvious the proposal that the governments of Argentina and Chile "seek a formula for a peaceful solution which both may consider appropriate for solving the disagreement," mainly pertaining to a definitive demarcation of their jurisdictions, also implies a specific and firm proposal.

In the opinion of the Foreign Ministry, this proposal, although of an instrumental [as received] nature, involves an agreement which could become an international instrument, as does any proposal which expresses substantial agreement.

Therefore, continued the spokesman, a third phase is being opened under the Puerto Montt Act, a phase in which the governments of the two countries must agree on the instruments of the issues involved, whether these deal with the core of the questions reviewed by commission No 2 or the mechanism to be chosen for solution of the pending disagreement.

Under these circumstances, the continuation of negotiations--whatever the method or procedure--is at present the most appropriate way for a complete and definitive settlement of the conflict.

This continuity will allow use of the experience accumulated during negotiations carried out within mixed commission No 2 and of the partial but true progress reached.

This procedure, concluded the spokesman, best suits the Puerto Montt Act and was shown to be fruitful both during the process which ended with the act and in the following steps, leading to the agreement of 2 May 1978 and the recent proposals of mixed commission No 2.

BEAGLE TALKS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SANTIAGO

PY032019Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA)--The delegation headed by Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo which represented Argentina in mixed commission No 2 and for 6 months negotiated with Chile on the Beagle Channel problem, returned to this capital this afternoon.

The plane which brought the Argentine group arrived shortly before 1630 at Ezeiza Airport, where a large number of reporters awaited them.

Gen Etcheverry Boneo will immediately brief the military committee, which will meet to hear him.

Etcheverry Discusses Negotiations

PY041210Y Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] General Etcheverry Boneo, president of the Argentine delegation to mixed commission No 2, has reiterated his optimism regarding continued peace with Chile because all necessary steps have been taken and all possibilities considered so that both countries may find a final positive solution to this state of anxiety between the two countries.

On his return from Santiago, he said that negotiations carried out by the bilateral group had ended, giving way to the third phase as established by the Puerto Montt Act, which requires the preparation of the documents on the agreements achieved.

General Etcheverry said: It is now in the hands of the respective governments to seek the appropriate methods or forms of reconciling those points where agreement was not reached.

Asked about the possibility of other contacts between military officers from both countries, General Etcheverry said that his commitment has ended but that it is logical to think that these contacts are possible.

He indicated that during the 6 months of negotiations, a number of agreements were reached on several aspects which are extremely valuable and that now it depends on the imagination of both governments to combine all these elements prepared by the mixed commission to recover the interest of each country within an appropriate negotiation.

He also stated that the joint commission has reached important agreements but that it was not possible to draw up a good definitive solution. He said that it is now up to the governments to use their imagination and good faith to reach the appropriate agreement.

He explained that considering the historical background of similar negotiations, the length of time and the cordiality within the positions maintained by both countries at the mixed commission, a very interesting and important guideline has been established creating a good and appropriate condition for later negotiations.

In answer to another question, General Etcheverry Boneo said that a new meeting between Presidents Videla and Pinochet is considered plausible while the point we have reached indicates the essential idea of reaching a solution.

Finally, the head of the Argentine delegation explained the existing differences between both countries' positions. He pointed out that our country discussed maritime and land delimitation, while Chile insists that the pending subject is maritime delimitation.

Although all this seems irreconcilable, he said that during the negotiations the positions of both groups were close to an agreement, indicating that the possibility of reaching an appropriate solution was not far away.

NAVAL TASK FORCE REPORTEDLY ON TRAINING EXERCISE

PY041839Y Buenos Aries NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 4 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (NA)--The cruiser "General Belgrano" and some destroyers--not more than four units, and possibly including an oil tanker--all of which belong to the ocean fleet of the Argentine Navy, have left their moorings in Puerto Belgrano to "conduct exercises in the training zone" in the South Atlantic.

This has been reported by an unofficial navy spokesman who has thus confirmed a popular rumor.

It was learned that shortly after the task force left the bay where Puerto Belgrano naval base is located, it was reportedly joined by several submarines from Mar del Plata naval base.

23 PERSONS RELEASED, 11 TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY281311Y Buenos Aries Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Oct 78 PY

[Text] The national executive branch has ordered the release of 23 persons. Another 11 persons were authorized to leave the country in accordance with Law No 21,650. It also reported that three persons, two Chileans and one Italian, were expelled from the country and that three persons were arrested and placed at the disposal of the executive branch.

COSAPA REGION REPORTEDLY VIOLATED BY CHILEAN TROOPS

PA032141Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2115 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (EFE)--The Bolivian Cosapa region, at point 13 along the Chilean border, was apparently invaded by Chilean troops, Radio Neuva America in La Paz reported today, Friday.

Meanwhile, President Gen Juan Pereda of Bolivia called an urgent meeting of the military high command to "analyze the first reports received from the border."

The alleged invasion of Chilean troops, according to reports, had resulted in the occupation of the only civilian airport in the region. The army's high command called an urgent news conference.

Chile Denies Border Violation

PA032142Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2041 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Nov (LATIN)--A government spokesman today labeled as "absolutely false" the report broadcast by a radio station in La Paz according to which Chilean soldiers had violated the Bolivian border at the sector called Cosapa. "The broadcasting station's report is completely untrue because no problem has been detected on the border with Bolivia," the spokesman added.

Military Communique on Border Violation

PY041253Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Nov 78 PY

[Text of undated communique released by the Bolivian Armed Forces command]

[Text] The armed forces command reports the following to the country:

1. The commander of the military border post in the Cosapa zone has reported that a Chilean patrol entered Bolivian territory between border markers 12 and 14 on Wednesday, 1 November.

2. The Chilean patrol argued that the border is a straight line between markers 12 and 14, ignoring border marker 13, and warned the inhabitants of the zone that the area is Chilean territory. According to that presumption, the Chilean patrol gave notice to the Bolivian peasant (Jesus Paco) and his family that they should leave the area, where that peasant keeps his cattle, within 24 hours.

The behavior of the Chilean patrol led to a firm and timely reaction by the Bolivian patrol in charge of the zone, which forced the Chilean patrol to withdraw immediately to its own territory.

The Foreign Ministry has been requested to present the appropriate protest to the Chilean Government and to report the incident to international organizations.

4. [figure as heard] The armed forces command recommends that the population receive this report with due calmness. It also announces that any reports on this subject will be issued exclusively by the public relations department of this command.

Protest Submitted to Chile

PY041316Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Nov 78 PY

[Text of undated note from Bolivian Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya to Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez]

[Text] I have the honor to approach your excellency to request you to bring to the attention of the Chilean Government the protest of my government over the violation of Bolivian territory, committed by a Chilean military patrol in the Cosapa zone on 1 November between border markers 12 and 14 on the Bolivian-Chilean border. [Uruguay handles Bolivian affairs in Chile.] The Chilean patrol, ignoring the existence of border marker 13, ordered the (Jesus Paco) family, Bolivian settlers, to abandon their land. In view of the presence of a Bolivian military patrol, the Chilean patrol withdrew.

The Bolivian Government reasserts its continued peaceful policy and condemns this new violation of its sovereignty which interferes with the peaceful coexistence among neighboring countries.

The government is submitting protests to the United Nations and the OAS.

I take this opportunity to greet your excellency.

[Signed] Ricardo Anaya Arze, Bolivian foreign minister

Foreign Minister Comments on Incident

PA032247Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2209 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Text] La Paz, 3 Nov (EFE)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya today described as "alarmist and exaggerated" a report broadcast in La Paz on a presumed Chilean troop invasion of Bolivian territory. At the same time, in reading an official Bolivian Armed Forces communique to journalists, the minister said that a situation resulting from actions by a Chilean patrol will be the cause of an official protest from the Bolivian Government, and the competent international organizations will also be informed.

Anaya explained that on 1 November, a Chilean patrol disregarded the border markers at milestone 13, in the Cosapa area, and warned a Bolivian peasant family to vacate the area within 24 hours. The foreign minister explained that the family notified a Bolivian patrol, which would not allow the order given by the Chilean patrol to be fulfilled. In turn, the Chilean patrol withdrew without incident.

"This situation will be the subject of a protest to be lodged with the Chilean Foreign Ministry, with the full knowledge of the competent international organizations," Foreign Minister Anaya told the journalists.

Censorship on 'National Security' News

PA041618Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0928 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Nov (EFE)--The Bolivian Government yesterday evening imposed censorship on radio reports dealing with military matters and presented a diplomatic protest to the Chilean Government denouncing a violation of Bolivia's sovereignty.

Censorship was imposed at the request of the foreign minister and the armed forces commander in chief as a result of the unrest that was evident yesterday in La Paz following a news broadcast of an incursion of Chilean soldiers into Bolivian territory. Nothing major resulted from the incident but the news, broadcast by a La Paz radio station, stirred unrest and fear throughout the country. Any information on military matters or national security must now be censored by a telecommunications official or, in his absence, by a military commander.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES CABINET CHANGE

FY040224Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 3 Nov 78 FY

[Summary] The cabinet reorganization will not substantially affect the date for elections, Interior Minister Faustino Rico Toro has stated. In this regard, he cited the maturity shown by Bolivians in the solution of national problems, particularly regarding social peace. The government's proposals and the invitation for a dialog with political parties have, in Rico Toro's opinion, been well received with the exception of some minority groups. The Bolivian people are undergoing a change of outlook with regard to the new opening implemented by the government through dialog and the understanding of national problems.

"In this regard, he stated that the cabinet reorganization is aimed at guaranteeing the often-stated ideas of the government and fulfilling them so that the interests of the Bolivian people will be served. Rico Toro also stated that despite the fact that some interested people are trying to tarnish the image of a military cabinet, such a cabinet is the best guarantee for security in implementation of the fundamental (?rights) outlined by General Pereda Asbun since he took over the presidency."

Regarding the president's meeting with the opposing political parties which has been postponed, Rico Toro stated that recent incidents were caused by small groups which want to distort the established schedule. He stated, however, that once the initial problems are overcome--and even if others arise--the leaders of political parties will be invited within the next few weeks to participate in this presidential dialog. He also stated that there had been no discrimination regarding the invitations sent to opposition parties. The main objective is the contribution of ideas from the various leading groups. Rico Toro concluded by stating that the present moment demands the unity of the Bolivian people.

ELECTIONS REPORTEDLY SLATED FOR NOVEMBER 1979

FY041842Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 4 Nov 78 FY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (AFP)--AFP has unofficially learned that general elections in Bolivia will be advanced to November 1979. A government source who asked not to be identified said that the above date moves up the elections from the previously scheduled time in 1980. It was also learned that municipal elections will be held within 14 months. There have been no municipal elections in Bolivia for 30 years.

The latest general elections were held in 1966, and the winner was Rene Barrientos Ortuno, who died in a tragic accident in 1969.

The general elections held this past 9 July were annulled.

CUBILLOS REJECTS ARGENTINE RESPONSE ON MEDIATION

PY031905Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Text] "We are still waiting for an answer from the Argentine Government in response to Chile's invitation to take the delimitation problem in the southern region to the International Court of Justice at The Hague or to seek solution through arbitration by a friendly third nation." This statement was made at midday today by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos after meeting with President Pinochet to study the latest developments regarding the Beagle Channel dispute.

[Begin Cubillos recording] The situation is calm and, I would say, clear. Therefore, I would like to explain that since the discussion phase allotted to the second commission by the Puerto Montt Act has ended, and since there has been agreement on some points [words indistinct], the Chilean Government yesterday decided to reiterate to Argentina the suggestion we had already made for submitting the problem to The Hague to solve the remaining difficulties. The government delivered a note to this effect at 1800 yesterday to the ambassador of Argentina as further proof of the extraordinary peaceful vocation for reconciliation which Chile has shown in its efforts to solve these differences. We have also offered Argentina the alternative of another mediation in this conflict. Therefore, we are now beginning a stage in which we will await the diplomatic answer to the note which we sent yesterday. [end recording]

The announcement made this morning by the Argentine Government regarding its insistence on continuing with direct negotiation between the two countries is not a rejection nor an answer to the suggestion to resort to The Hague or a friendly third country mediation, according to Cubillos.

[Begin Cubillos recording] [Words indistinct] the report from Buenos Aires has been misinterpreted. Argentina has not answered our note and, therefore, we must await their answer. [Words indistinct--end recording]

Minister Hernan Cubillos reasserted that Chile will resort to the court at The Hague anyway, even if Argentina rejects the proposal presented yesterday to Ambassador Hugo Mario Miatello for transmission to the Buenos Aires Foreign Ministry. [passage indistinct] He also confirmed that President Pinochet this morning received a note from President Videla encouraging the continuation of direct negotiations. The document was delivered to the Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires, Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

[Begin Cubillos recording] The note addressed to President Pinochet by President Videla was sent 15 hours after our own diplomatic note, and encourages the continuation of direct negotiations. We are now analyzing this note and we will answer it in due time. But, at first glance, I would say that we would prefer to continue as we have suggested. [Words indistinct--end recording]

According to Cubillos, a solution that would be acceptable even for Argentina would be mediation by a third friendly country, which would be presented with the positions of both parties with regard to maritime delimitation in the southern area.

[Begin Cubillos recording] We believe that all possibilities for peaceful solution are feasible. That is why we have offered the alternative of mediation, which is a possibility that was also mentioned in Argentina.

In general, I am very calm about this subject--especially when Argentina, in a rather thoughtless move, [words indistinct] internationally accused Chile of being the aggressor, the warmonger, and of conducting military maneuvers. This is not shown by our note of yesterday nor by their actions in the past few days. We have proven that we have been faithful to the truly peaceful position of Chile. There can no longer be any doubt within the international community--or within Argentina itself--regarding the true hope of Chile. The best answer to the accusation of warmonger is to show yesterday's note, inviting Argentina to consider two means for peaceful solution. My hope is that this note will be disclosed in Argentina, and that it will encourage good sense and deep thought by the government and the people. [end recording]

It was also reported that if the Chilean proposal for mediation is accepted, the king of Spain could be the appropriate person to solve the boundary problems existing between Chile and Argentina.

PINOCHET STRESSES CHILEAN 'POSITION OF PEACE'

PY032002Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1909 GMT 3 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 3 Nov (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet said today that Chile holds a position of peace with Argentina and is seeking to find a solution to the Beagle Channel conflict. We will maintain this position in accordance with the principles and justice of international law, he added.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

PY041314Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0630 GMT 4 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Nov (TELAM)--Traffic between this capital and Mendoza (Argentina) across the Andes has been restricted and several public transport firms have suspended their services as a result of the negotiations on the Beagle Channel border dispute. According to informed sources within some of these transport firms, among them Tas-Choapa and Inter-Chile, it is feared that the border could be closed and that their vehicles would not be able to return to Chile.

This is typical of the atmosphere in this country during the negotiations, and some daily papers have commented that the final meeting of mixed commission No 2, held at the Argentine Embassy, was very cold. The Santiago-Mendoza highway is practically empty, and traffic between the two nations has diminished almost to a standstill. The mood among Chileans is very tense, and a wide assortment of viewpoints are discussed, but the subject of war emerges in all conversations with talk of possible allies or enemies of Chile.

ARRESTS, INJURIES IN SANTIAGO LABOR INCIDENT

PY011657Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1510 GMT 1 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Nov (TELAM-EFE)--Forty persons were arrested and several others injured during an incident which erupted last night when labor leaders left a church where they had been holding a hunger strike. The incident occurred in downtown Santiago at the San Francisco church. A large group of labor leaders had been holding a 24-hour hunger strike inside the church to protest the government decision proscribing seven important unions and related groups and confiscating their property. The fasters, before leaving the church, participated in a closed-door mass, while a crowd of people and police forces stood at the exit.

PRESIDENT TURBAY ANNOUNCES OPENING OF RELATIONS WITH PRC

PA041533Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today in Ibague outlined a vigorous program to promote commercial development at the national and international level. The president, speaking before the Congress of the National Federation of Businessmen, outlined his government's commercial strategy. After making a detailed analysis of the situation, he said that it has not received the necessary attention or importance.

As this station had forecast, the president announced the opening of relations with Communist China and explained his policies on incentives for commercial activity in the following areas: strengthening of wholesale markets, improvement of vehicle and railroad transportation, reactivation of the agricultural exchange, gradual liberalization of prices through a policy of agreement with the producers, organization of the retail market, convening of the Trade Policy Commission and strengthening of development credit.

On his announcement of establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC, President Turbay Ayala said in Ibague that the PRC is a potential market of almost 1 billion persons. Turbay Ayala compared the development models of that country to those of Colombia and indicated that the Chinese will require many semiprocessed products. The chief of state implicitly announced that Colombia will study the PRC's development systems, adding that relations will permit the assimilation of a technology that is more appropriate for a Third World country short of capital, rich in labor and in great need of modernizing and developing the rural sector.

The president also announced the strengthening of relations with the socialist countries of CEMA.

Operation of NCNA Authorized

PA040237Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--As a first step in plans to establish relations with the PRC, the government has authorized the operation of a Chinese news agency. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas announced the decision to a PRC mission which recently met with him. NCNA will operate in Colombia under the responsibility of newsman (Chu Lin).

The foreign minister received several Chinese craft objects from Chinese delegates. He said that he was pleased by the visit of the cultural mission, adding that it is easier to achieve understanding among peoples through the language of art since it facilitates dialog between the two countries.

JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES RESPOND TO INVESTIGATION REQUEST

PA032023Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Javier Ayala report]

[Excerpt] A conflict between the executive and judicial branches, unprecedented in recent times, has been discovered. As a result of statements made by certain members of the Association of Judicial Employees and certain magistrates, the president of the republic asked the attorney general to carry out a special investigation for the purpose of taking disciplinary action against persons who criticized the security statute.

Today the Association of Judicial Employees issued a harsh statement. It maintains, among other things, that, having learned of the statements made by the president and the attorney general of the republic concerning initiation of disciplinary action against those of us who have criticized the security statute, we have considered it timely to state the following:

We do not fear the initiation of disciplinary action since, when the procedure is completed, it will be established that we have violated no specific rule of the judicial branch. Our association and our leaders simply exercised their constitutional right to express their opinion--a universal principle which so far has not been classified as a crime, not even by the security statute itself, and certainly not by those of us who, by virtue of it, have every right to express ourselves regarding legal norms.

MUTINOUS SEAMEN TO BE TRIED AS PIRATES

PAC41824Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1620 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 4 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that six Nicaraguan seamen who mutinied and arrived in this Caribbean port with the seized ship asking for asylum will be tried for piracy. According to Colombian Foreign Ministry spokesmen, the seven men are not linked to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, as they claim, and this is merely a case of piracy.

According to Julio Garcia Silva, captain of the fishing vessel Andi-M, the seamen tied his hands when he refused to navigate or to aid them in going to Santa Marta. Meanwhile, the seamen have denied the statements of the captain and claimed that he is trying to hurt them because they do belong to a Nicaraguan revolutionary group.

The Andi-M left last Saturday from Bluff Port. The mutiny took place a few hours later.

A final decision on the fate of the crew is expected from the Foreign Ministry. The Nicaraguan crew has stated that they would like to go to Venezuela.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENOUNCES CORRUPTION IN POLICE FORCE

PA042137Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0524 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 3 Nov (EFE)--Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today denounced what he called "police corruption" and said that the government will not spare efforts to return to the institution the prestige it had in the past.

Camacho Leyva spoke at the commemoration of the anniversary of the police force. He pointed out that the institution has had some incorruptible elements and that a struggle against vice is underway so that the institution will return to the honest times of the past.

The denouncement was a clear reference to the incident which took place a few days ago when an officer and 12 agents of the secret police (F-2) were arrested after they received about $18,000 in ransom for a kidnaped child.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who attended the military ceremony, said that he agreed with the minister's denunciation, adding that all 60,000 men of the police force could hardly be honest and respectable.

The chief of state said that to avoid these situations the police will have in a brief time savings and loan organizations which will permit them to have a better standard of living and properly perform their job as policemen.

ABC ASSESSES ARGENTINE STAND ON ITAIPU TURBINES

PY031459Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 3 Nov 78 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "Unfounded Remarks by the Argentine Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] A recent communique issued by the Argentine Foreign Ministry states that the Paraguayan-Brazilian decision to increase the number of Itaipu generators to 20 is a fact which "substantially alters the framework of the negotiations with respect to the hydroelectric plants of Corpus and Itaipu, and the effects of these projects on the downstream waters of the Parana River." It also states that "in view of the alteration of one of the basic issues of the projected agreement, the Argentine Government should review its position in the negotiations," and modify "the premises on which the Argentine position was based during the trilateral meetings."

The secrecy surrounding the negotiations, which we already have lamented, is now having a very characteristic result. In reality, we do not know--even though the governments may know--whether or not many of the points stated in the Argentine communique are correct. As a result, the public--especially in Argentina--may reach incorrect conclusions and opinions which will in no way contribute to the solution of the problem. However, we understand--in view of the elements we have pointed out earlier--that there are several errors in the Argentine communique. In particular, that country does not seem to have maintained the same stand throughout all the negotiations, as is suggested in the communique, but that, quite the contrary, it has varied its positions drastically. This happened to such a degree that it caused the suspension of the meeting of foreign ministers which was to have taken place in Brasilia last June.

Aside from these issues--which may lead us to seriously question what Argentina is seeking with such an attitude--the recent communique from its Foreign Ministry is open to even more significant objections. In effect, this communique presupposes that there is some important issue of a technical nature that will cause the additional two generators in Itaipu to affect "the very nature of the Corpus dam." The communique labels this as "an additional difficulty," serious enough to force Argentina "to review its position in the negotiations." Nonetheless, the communique completely omits an explanation of what the technical arguments are which call for its opposition to the two new generators for Itaipu. Furthermore, we understand that at no time has Argentina been able to present a single technical argument to support its attitude. In the past, as in the communique now, it has limited itself to making a statement, but without any proof of the reasons on which it is based. These arguments are even more necessary considering that the Paraguayan-Brazilian agreement to add two more generators was extremely specific in stating that these two units will not modify the generating capacity. The plant will always have 18 generating units, and the 2 additional generators will be used exclusively as substitutes for any of the 18 other units while they are out of operation because of technical reasons. Neither of the two additional generators will be considered as "installed power" for the purposes of contracting power by Paraguay or Brazil.

In view of these characteristics of the recent Paraguayan-Brazilian agreement to add two more turbines, it is obvious that if Argentina truly had arguments to support its opposition to the decision, it should have disclosed them with exactitude. As long as it does not do this, one can only assume that it has no reasons for its opposition and that, consequently, it is following a policy which will lead to increasing difficulties. This could even seriously affect one of the key factors which permitted the trilateral meetings to be held: Paraguay's equidistant position between its two large neighbors, which allows it to avoid compromising itself with either of them and instead maintain cordial relations with both.

DECISION REACHED TO EASE FOREIGN DEBT REPAYMENT

PA032136Y Paris AFP in English 2125 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Paris, 3 Nov (AFP)--Japanese and other government representatives in the so-called Paris club today decided to ease the conditions of Peru's foreign debt. Peruvian sources said that Peru would repay next year and in 1980 only 10 per cent of its public debt. This would enable it to earmark 30 per cent of its export earrings for debt repayment, instead of 50 per cent as (?at) present. The remaining 90 per cent would be reimbursed in seven years from 1981 onwards.

The following countries were represented at the meeting here, in addition to Japan: West Germany, Belgium, Canada, Spain, the United States, Finland, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland. France's Michel Camdessus, of the Ministry of Economy, presided at the meeting. Javier Silva Ruete, minister of economy and finance, headed the Peruvian delegation.

More on Debt Agreement

PY040244Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Peru today obtained the effective support of its creditor countries grouped in the "Paris club" for a substantial reorganization of its external debt. So reports the communique which was released at the end of the meeting of the club. The representatives of the participating countries lauded the efforts of Peru in its undertaking and will recommend that their governments give important debt relief. The communique indicates that relief will be given in conjunction with the public organizations of the creditor countries and will include guaranteed and/or secured debts in favor of these organizations. The Paris club's meeting concluded today at 1630 local time at the International Conference Center in the French capital.

Peru will pay only 10 percent of its public debt in 1979 and 1980, thanks to the successful negotiations. The other 90 percent will be paid over a 7-8 year period, and for its payment Peru will only need to spend less than 30 percent of its income from exports, as opposed to the more than 70 percent it now pays.

Diplomatic observers commented that it is a question of real and authentic international support by the Western countries and Japan for the current Peruvian Government. The countries (?involved) indicated that the economic program submitted to the Paris club by Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete is viable and lessens Peru's external debt burden. This was indicated during the course of the negotiations. The industrialized countries welcomed the fact that Peru submitted its requests for reorganization of the debt as an essential factor for guaranteeing the stability of the next civilian and democratic government in Peru.

As an illustration, the first payment in 1979 will now be made to international banking circles in April 1982 and the first payment in 1980 will now be made in [words indistinct] 1983. The first 1979 payment to the Paris club will be made in January 1982 and the first payment of 1980 in January 1983.

In sum, according to the president of the Central Bank, all Peru will have to pay will be [words indistinct]; in 1982, $194 million; 1983, $(?441) million; 1984, $459 million; 1985, $326 million; 1986, $196 million; and 1987, $30 million. In addition, during 1988, 1989 and 1990 Peru will finish paying off its debt with the USSR in yearly quotas of $12 million.

OIL EMBARGO DISMISSED BY YAMANI IN INTERVIEW

PA031837Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2314 GMT 1 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Nov (EFE)--It is not probable that the Arab countries' oil embargo against Europe and the United States in 1973 will be repeated, said Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani during his recent stay in Venezuela.

Yamani's statement, made in an exclusive interview with Venezuelan editors Carlos and Sofia Rangel, will be carried in next week's issue of AUTENTICO magazine.

Yamani pointed out that the 1973 oil embargo "was aimed at transmitting a message to the world, at showing the world it needs Arabs. Now they all know--in the United States, in Europe, in Japan--how much they need us. The message was transmitted. I do not think there will be any need to repeat it."

Referring to a possible increase of crude oil prices, the Saudi minister said that "OPEC itself has to decide on this with all its members" in the coming meeting of OPEC ministers to be held in December in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates. As for the percentage of the increase, Yamani preferred not to make any predictions, but spoke categorically against an increase of 25 to 30 percent to compensate for inflation and the real value of petroleum.

"If those who propose that knew the economics of petroleum and the petroleum industry well," he said, "they would not suggest it." He added: "When there is still a surplus on the market one has to be very careful. One has to be careful lest an increase of that size destroy the international oil market or, at the least, make it much more precarious."

Yamani opposed the idea of having the value of petroleum depend not on the dollar but on a "basket" of currencies of the principal consumer countries, which would include the U.S. dollar, the German mark, the Japanese yen and others. He said: "Saudi Arabia has invested a large part of its monetary reserves in dollars, and we fear that if we depart from the dollar to increase the value of petroleum, this could hurt the dollar in international monetary markets even more." That action would strongly affect Saudi investments in U.S. currency.

Yamani praised Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez for his active participation in "establishing a very solid and close relationship between Venezuela and the Middle Eastern OPEC member countries, especially with Saudi Arabia." "I think that the relations between my country and Venezuela are so solid, so strong," he concluded, "that each time we have to decide something we consult with Venezuela and try to have a position similar to Venezuela's and, naturally, to have our positions within OPEC coincide, be the same."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZAMBIA

PA030420Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 2 Nov (AFP)--It has been announced here that the Zambian and Venezuelan governments agreed in New York today to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

The two countries' representatives in the United Nations, Gwendoline Konie [of Zambia] and Ruben Carpio [of Venezuela], signed the agreement.

VICTORIANO LORENZO BRIGADE ISSUES PROCLAMATION

PA052352Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 Nov 78 pp 1, 26 PA

[Undated proclamation issued by the Panamanian Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade from a Sandinist camp in the Nicaraguan mountains]

[Text] We the undersigned, Panamanian volunteers of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade who are ready to fight in a war alongside our Sandinist brothers against the Somozist tyranny, believe it is advisable and necessary to offer the following explanations to our relatives and friends and to the Panamanian people in general:

1. We are all members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] by our own free will. We have not been pressured and we do not expect to receive any economic benefits or compensation.

2. The Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade does not follow instructions or orders from any government or national or international organization except the FSLN, into which we are fully integrated and subordinated politically and militarily.

3. Among us there are members holding the most diverse political and religious beliefs. We make no distinctions, nor do we discriminate on the basis of these beliefs. Our actions are inspired by the highest ideals of freedom, social justice and democracy, gathering the purest traditions of the Latin American struggle for freedom, especially that of the Panamanian people. We inherited our traditions from so many great men in our history.

4. Therefore, the greatest homage that our parents and friends can pay to the memory of those of us who fall in combat is to understand that we have acted in full awareness that we are fighting for the freedom of a brother people and of our own people. Panama's future cannot be conceived independently of the fate of the other countries in Latin America and the world. It is precisely this internationalist concept that has allowed us to obtain the valuable aid we have always received from all the peoples of the world in our struggle to recover our total sovereignty. The Panamanian struggle is not yet finished; it gives even greater historical validity to our action as volunteer guerrillas in Nicaraguan territory.

Hugo Spadafora, Jorge Aparicio, Rodolfo Miguel Espino, Armando Bey, Eric Alberto Caballero, Antonio Grael, Luis Carlos Mitre, Dario Salvatierra, Alvaro Valle, Armando Ayarza, Samuel Williams, Mateo Mena, Augusto Craig, Enrique Camarena, Ruperto Llanes, Florentino Castillo, Luis A. Cuadra, Benjamin Cuevas, Erasmo Moreno, Hernan Cardenas, Romelio Madrid, Mario Molina, Santana Rojas, Dennis Tejada, Jose Almengor, Asuncion Gudino, Victoriano Morales, Carlos Gonzalez, Oswaldo Lucero, Gilberto Gonzalez, Anastasio Espada Diaz, Armando Victoria M., Jaime Chavez, Ernesto Santos Rodriguez, Juan de Dios Jorge, Andres De La Torre, Rodrigo Gonzalez, Severino de Gracia, Florencio Arauz, Emanuel Castillo, Jorge Hurley, Marcelino A. Melgarejo, Jeronima de Gonzalez, Arodis Marroquin, Jaime Humberto Jiron, Paulino M. Jimenez M., Dario Frias, Generoso Santamaria, Efren Luna C., Luis Francisco Ducreux A., Victor Olmedo Alveo, Pedro Pablo Lopez, Santos Lopez, Jorge Galvan, Aida A. Aleman R., Alfredo Tigre, Gabino Famanias Aviles, Concesar A. Camano Rodriguez, Migdonio Rodriguez Pineda, Antonio Hagan Arosemena, Tomas Rojas Hinestroza, Rogelio G. Gonzalez L., Alexis Noriel Martinez, Avilio Estrada, Daniel Simones Hernandez, Jeremias Nunez, Ramon Vega Arauz.

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC SECURITY SOURCE REPORTS SIGNS OF 'IMMINENT' ATTACK

PA031836Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A Costa Rican Public Security Ministry source confirmed today to ACAN-EFE that last night and this morning more Civil Guardsmen had been dispatched to the border with Nicaragua.

On Wednesday night some 350 policemen were sent out to look for training camps of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). However, it is believed here that the troops were dispatched to the border zone to defend Costa Rican territory in the event of an imminent attack, called the "final offensive," that the Nicaraguan guerrillas plan to unleash.

The same source stated that last night and this morning well-armed patrols of 20 men have been mobilized along the border, which appears to confirm the imminent offensive to be launched by the Sandinists in the next few hours.

It has not been determined exactly how many policemen have been dispatched to the northern part of the country in the past few hours, but they are expected to number more than 500.

More on Border Tension

PA031846Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1758 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[By Eduardo Castro Ch.]

[Text] San Jose, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The newspaper LA NACION reports today that there is great tension among inhabitants of the border area with Nicaragua since a new confrontation between Sandinist guerrillas and the army of the neighboring country is believed to be imminent. The paper states that businessmen in La Cruz, the area closest to the border, have stopped banking activities while others have begun to sell their estates.

Another indication of the expected new offensive by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) is the increased number of persons who are crossing to the Costa Rican side. LA NACION says that these people are crossing in caravans of as many as 40 persons.

On the other hand, a contingent of 350 Civil Guards dispatched to the border area Wednesday night has begun an operation to locate guerrilla camps. It was reported that one of these camps is operating in a place known as Los Inocentes, northeast of La Cruz. According to the report, some 700 Sandinists are receiving military training in that area.

There have been reports from the border area of sporadic shooting in the last few hours attributed to confrontations among the Nicaraguan National Guardsmen themselves, in view of the nervousness prevailing in the area.

Inhabitants of the area and members of the Nicaraguan Army speak of a new offensive in the next few hours. Nicaraguan Air Force planes are constantly overflying the area during daylight hours in an attempt to note any irregular movements.

The Costa Rican paper also disclosed that Costa Rican officials assigned to the Penas Blancas border post are refraining from crossing the border in order to avoid problems, since their Nicaraguan counterparts have threatened to arrest them if they cross. Civil Guardsmen at La Cruz are carefully inspecting cars and trucks circulating in the area in an attempt to detect any arms traffic.

The chamber of cattlemen of the city of Liberia (in the same Province of Guanacaste) has decided to offer its facilities if the number of Nicaraguan refugees grows as a result of increased confrontations in the border area. Reports from Liberia also indicate that professionals, businessmen, farmers and other inhabitants of that city have joined the FSLN forces.

Meanwhile, ACAN-EFE has learned from sources close to the Sandinists that since the FSLN presently has a large quantity of weapons, including heavy equipment and anti-aircraft guns, and sufficient manpower, the problem now is the lack of training centers. It has not been determined whether it is a form of strategy or whether they are serious, but the Sandinists do not deny that they have training camps in Costa Rica. However, they say that these camps are not in the border region on the Pacific, but closer to the Atlantic coast.

Rumors, which have not been denied, indicate that the weapons have been provided by foreign governments and brought in through a nation that is close to Central America.

The top guerrilla leadership has indicated that certain problems exist because the guerrillas are eager to go into action and because the front has been divided into four factions, each of which has its own tactics. However, the choice of Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, as the military chief of the insurgents has helped to smooth over differences, and even the ultraleft sector and the Prolonged People's War faction are prepared to obey him. In August, Cero directed with great success the occupation of the National Palace in Managua, the seat of the Nicaraguan Congress.

Certain sources in this capital maintain that the deployment of several hundred Costa Rican policemen in the border region could be designed, not to locate alleged camps, but to prevent warring bands in Nicaragua from using Costa Rican territory during new confrontations.

In view of all this, there is great tension in the border region and in the top ranks of the Public Security Ministry--tension which will be eliminated or reinforced in the hours to come. It must be noted that guerrilla Commander Pastora has stated that President Somoza will not last out the present year in his post.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS SEARCH FOR GUERRILLAS CONTINUES

PA041334Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has reported that although after several days of intense search no members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] have been captured in the northern area, signs of their movement through that sector have been found.

During a news conference this afternoon, the minister said that in light of charges by Costa Ricans, the area is once again being combed by members of the public force under the command of Maj (Octavio Jaramillo). Residents of the area have claimed that outsiders are there, but so far no Sandinists have been arrested. The operation will continue tomorrow in the region of La Libertad following inspection of the Los Inocentes farm on the slopes of the Orosi volcano.

The interior minister said that on the basis of a number of reports, and particularly in view of the international situation, it is foreseen that there will be a new incursion by the Sandinist Front. He said that the Interior Ministry has received several reports from the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica indicating that a new FSLN attack is expected.

So far, the situation at the northern border is one of total calm. The Nicaraguan National Guard maintains heavy security over the Nicaraguan side of the border in view of the belief that the guerrillas will once again attack the Penas Blancas border post.

The interior minister said that there will be an increase in security measures from La Cruz to the border. He explained that several checkpoints will be established along the Inter-American Highway in order to control foreign vehicles and persons who apparently do not belong in the area. He said that in this way the country is trying to maintain its neutrality toward the confrontation between the FSLN and the Nicaraguan National Guard.

Six Sandinists Arrested

PA041335Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rican Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey disclosed officially last night that six Sandinist guerrillas had been arrested on a farm close to the northern border.

In the meantime, dozens of Civil Guardsmen are combing the northern mountains in search of guerrillas. Reports have been received that the Sandinists are possibly about to stage another attack against the Somoza regime.

Camps Not Found

PA052118Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1928 GMT 5 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Civil Guard's "combing" operation covering large areas of the Nicaraguan border has turned up no Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] camps, according to Maj Rafael Artavia Jaramillo, who has been designated military chief of the area.

In statements published today by the newspaper LA NACION of this capital, the Costa Rican police officer said no camps have been found despite rumors that there was a large camp in the northern area on the Pacific side. This country's Civil Guard has been looking for guerrilla installations since Tuesday of this week.

Today the search is being conducted in Naranjo and Naranjito as well as in other locations in Guanacaste Province. A similar operation may be ordered within the next few hours in the La Estrella Valley, near Panama, and in Barra del Colorado, toward the north, in Limon Province.

It is possible that the entire Caribbean area is being used for strategic purposes by guerrillas who are preparing a new offensive against the Nicaraguan Government. There has been no official confirmation that Sandinists are training in this area, however.

This portion of the Caribbean coast and inland areas are lightly guarded and populated, so there may be confirmation in a few hours that guerrillas are receiving military and tactical training there.

The "cleanup operation" in the northern area on the Pacific side has only resulted in the capture of the six Sandinists, who appeared to be very tired and carried only three modern light weapons.

Total calm has been reported in the border area. However, shots can be heard now and then. These are presumably warning shots fired by the Nicaraguan National Guard at insurgent groups possibly located on the Nicaraguan side of the nearby mountains.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that between 200 and 300 Nicaraguans are daily entering this country to live here. The number increases to 350 over weekends. This immigration is taking place despite a Nicaraguan Government campaign to keep Nicaraguans from visiting Costa Rica.

Nicaraguan planes and helicopters constantly fly along the border and it is believed that they are watching the movement of dozens of vehicles which are constantly crossing the border.

To conclude, it has been reported that relations between customs agents of the two countries have improved very much in the last few hours following tension that arose when Nicaraguans announced that they would seize any Costa Rican official crossing the border.

MORE SANDINISTS TO BE DEPORTED TO PANAMA

PA041856Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Vice Public Security Minister Enrique Montealegre Martin disclosed this morning that the ministry has decided to deport six members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] who were arrested this week in Guanacaste.

Montealegre Martin said they will leave in the next few hours for Panama City aboard a specially chartered airplane of the Panamanian Air Force. He also said reports had been received of movements by Sandinists in the Atlantic area and steps are being taken for this reason to reinforce vigilance in Limon Province.

PRESIDENT COMPLAINS TO UN ABOUT NICARAGUAN HATE CAMPAIGN

PA041509Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text of undated note from Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo to UN General Assembly President Indalecio Lievano]

[Text] Dr Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, president of the UN General Assembly:

The Nicaraguan Government has begun an intense publicity campaign to sow hatred among the Nicaraguan people against Costa Rica. In the history of the two nations there have been conflicts between the two governments, but never between the two peoples. Brotherhood and respect have always been virtues found in the relations between Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans. One of these friendly and fraternal relations has always been exchanges between the two countries--particularly reciprocal visits of the citizens of the two countries--leaving a positive balance of understanding and mutual knowledge and experience. Not even the arbitrary and aggressive action of some Nicaraguan rulers against Costa Rica has been able to break these solid ties of brotherhood and respect.

Censured by the OAS, the Nicaraguan Government has carried out in these past few weeks a costly and offensive campaign against Costa Rica with the aim of poisoning its own citizens against my country. I am sure that the Nicaraguan people will reject this new government campaign as they have done on other occasions, expressing their honesty and sense of friendship and brotherhood that will not be obliterated by any ruler, military power or money.

I am bringing this to your attention, and through you to the UN member countries, because these methods of action bring to mind the barbarous measures of the Hitler era when the hatred of a people was promoted for the purpose of provoking a war. When some rulers realize that it is impossible to unite a nation with noble goals for the common good, they use the tactic of achieving national unity on the basis of hatred toward other peoples.

I am concerned about the methods of the Nicaraguan Government because of the painful memory of an infamous era in the world's history and because this action brazenly and clearly violates the highest principles of the United Nations based on peace, understanding, mutual knowledge, dialog and respect.

A short time ago my country was attacked by the Nicaraguan Government. On that occasion, the attack was with bullets and bombs; now it is with the words and propaganda of hatred. If military aggression is serious, so is verbal or conceptual aggression. If Costa Rica is a country of peace and has offered peace to the world because it is the essence of its historical inclination and international policy, then we are just as concerned by a military attack as by the hatred that pits one nation against a sister nation.

Because Costa Rica believes in the UN's principles and strives to live up to them, it denounces methods opposed to the peace and dignity of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican peoples. The propaganda of the Nicaraguan Government can be summarized in the following slogan: If you are a good Nicaraguan, do not visit Costa Rica. That is, for the ruler of Nicaragua the essence of a Nicaraguan's moral and civil status consists of not visiting Costa Rica. This is an offense against the Nicaraguan people, who are generously endowed with civic, moral and intellectual virtues, and a propaganda ploy which denies the basic principles of coexistence and, naturally, of the United Nations, with the objective of preparing the way for any subsequent aggression.

In expressing this to you, Mr President, I only have the desire of defending the security of my country and preserving in word and deed the principles established in the UN Charter, which can also be violated by word and deed. Hatred has been the precursor of war. I hope that the Nicaraguan Government will reconsider its position and stop this type of propaganda which harms the honor of the Nicaraguan people and reflects a dangerous state of incitement.

I greet you, Mr President, and express to you my highest and most distinguished appreciation. Yours truly, Rodrigo Carazo

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ADDRESSES LIBERAL PARTY RALLY IN JUIGALPA

PA051943Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1625 GMT 5 Nov 78 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza at inauguration of hospital in Juigalpa, Chontales Department--live]

[Excerpts] I have come here with great satisfaction to inaugurate the regional hospital in Juigalpa and to speak face to face to the community of Chontales, which is representative of the Nicaraguan people.

The Liberal Party offered and will now deliver a project that will have an impact on 250,000 inhabitants. This is the fruit of the effort of humble people and the philosophy of the Liberal Party and its men.

Only people who have lost their sense of history and who have not assessed the suffering of the Nicaraguan people at the hands of the conservatives... [Somoza leaves thought incomplete] you inhabitants of Chontales, are living witnesses to the manner in which the conservative bosses beat up the people. You are living witnesses to the fact that they never gave you an opportunity, not even by improving food on the farms. You are living witnesses to the fact that they have opposed a labor code. Today, gentlemen, we are writing history because you are living witnesses to the fact that they are opposed to my government's bringing social security to the countryside, which is greatly needed by the Nicaraguan people.

On a Sunday like this, thanks to General Moncada, the Nationalist Liberal Party won the presidency of the republic. The party had to fight against a de facto government, a government of privileges that was forcibly maintained by U.S. arms. The party fought against U.S. arms. It made an impact, and if it did so in 1927 and 1928 it will do so in 1978. [applause, cheers]

Gentlemen: At that time the United States supported the government of Adolfo Diaz because they did not want the Liberal revolution to seize power violently. Now, those who supported Emiliano Chamorro in the 1925 coup are again seeking foreign intervention. They seek power, as they have done through an apocryphal document of the Broad Opposition Front--FAO.

[Brief break in transmission] They want to oust the Liberal Party from power. They want to snatch away all the privileges you [of the Liberal Party] have offered to the Nicaraguan people. Gentlemen, the solution for Nicaragua is not in Caracas, Venezuela, or in Washington, D.C., as some believe, because Nicaragua's solution lies in Nicaragua's heart. [applause]

I think that it is necessary to review history because I think that the Nicaraguan people should not lose their perspective of history. There are countries--as admitted by our adversaries, in their own handwriting and with their signature--that want to place the Nationalist Liberal Party and Nicaraguans on their knees under the pretext that Somoza is in power. [applause]

How nice the tango is! [laughter, cheers] How pretty the tango is! Twelve dainty gentlemen [senoritos] affirm that Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico and Jamaica support them because they say that there is a dictatorship here. They add that they have opposed this government because the Carter administration has promised them that I would relinquish power. [shouts of "down, down"]

Gentlemen, I could become a politician that way, because it would cost me nothing to reach power. However, gentlemen, as a liberal, as the man who has traveled throughout Nicaragua to ask the Nicaraguan people for their votes, I must tell these dainty gentlemen and the FAO that they will reach power through the vote and not through international pressure such as that being exerted by the North Americans, who want to bloody our fatherland, giving these opposition sectors more cockroach wings [alas de cucaracha]. [shouts, applause]

President Carazo says that we are waging a war in Nicaragua to attack our Costa Rican brothers. How wrong Carazo is! I now realize that he does not know what is happening to his country because if he investigated the situation he would realize that many Costa Ricans are helping the revolutionaries cover us with blood. What cynicism of these people! Just imagine! Now he has written a letter to the president of the UN General Assembly in which he expresses fear that we will attack him. Those who should be afraid are the Nicaraguan men who, with the help of Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, enter this country. We have prepared a reception for them that neither they nor those wishing to intervene in Nicaragua will forget. [applause, shouts]

Very few government leaders can afford the luxury of saying what I have just said, in the sense that promised projects have been executed. But why have they been executed? Gentlemen, it is because you Nicaraguans, the 750,000 Liberal voters, have supported me in breaking the heads of those opposed to the Nicaraguan people's progress. [applause, cheers]

Things being this way, gentlemen, it is necessary that Liberals realize one thing: Anastasio Somoza Debayle is but one man in the glorious history of a party that upholds democratic and grandiose principles, as the Liberal Party does. Now these gentlemen want to dismantle the Nationalist Liberal Party. No, gentlemen, no one can dismantle a party which has faithfully upheld the constitution. No one can dismantle a party which rid the Nicaraguan people of the Conservatives' habit of whipping the workers. No one can dismantle a party which has given the workers the Labor Code, which is even more progressive than the one the communists have in Cuba, because here they can protest. In Cuba, it is the wall if they protest. [applause, shouts]

There will be further pressures to bring Nicaragua to its knees. However, they forget that there are people in Nicaragua like Jose Maria Moncada, who fought against the U.S. forces and made the idea of upholding the constitution prevail in Nicaragua. [applause]

Gentlemen, when 748,000 Nicaraguans cast their votes in favor of my candidacy, I swore to enforce the constitution. No momentary vicissitudes will make me violate this oath, even at the risk of my life. [shouts, cheers]

SOMOZA UNDER ECONOMIC PRESSURE TO ACCEPT SETTLEMENT

PA031316Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] Managua, 2 Nov (AFP)--Observers here said today that Gen Anastasio Somoza's government is being subjected to intense international and national economic pressure to force it to accept a political agreement to normalize Nicaragua.

However, the 1-week deadline which Somoza had requested in order to study the [Broad] Opposition Front's proposal, called the "government plan," ran out today without any official reply.

The Managua regime did not hide its utter indignation at the IMF's indefinite postponement of the delivery of $20 million to which Nicaragua was automatically entitled as a compensatory loan because its exports dropped in 1977. The government showed signs that it desperately needs that money after a year of political agitation which was reflected in the drop in fiscal revenue.

Losing his composure for the first time, Central Bank President Roberto Incer said that "political motives underlie the IMF's retention," which seriously affects Nicaragua's economy. He added that the international mediation commission which includes the United States "intervened so that the U.S. Government, through the IMF, could impose these economic sanctions on the Somoza government to force it to accept the opposition's settlement plan or at least a variation of it."

In a measure which may have profound effects, Incer announced a "new discipline" [disciplina] for the national economy and stated that in the future domestic credit will be limited exclusively to agriculture and livestock activities.

The opposition newspaper LA PRENSA reported on its front page today that the United States is subjecting Somoza to an economic blockade. The unconfirmed report that Nicaragua may soon cancel all imports from outside the Central American area also circulated.

In turn, the Nicaraguan Development Institute, the major private business spokesman, urged the government to reach an agreement concerning the political crisis before December or "face the total collapse of the Nicaraguan economy." The institute stated that the coffee and cotton harvests essential to the country's economy may reach record figures this year, but political unrest and the curfew--in addition to the threat of sabotage by the Sandinist Front--preclude normal harvesting.

The organization estimated that under current circumstances 55 percent of the harvest may be lost since 300,000 people are needed, but farm hands are afraid to work in the fields, it was learned. Furthermore, transportation, which is undertaken at night, is impossible under present circumstances.

While General Somoza's official reply to the opposition's plan is awaited, the army in turn continues making raids, arrests and vehicle inspections in several parts of the country. Bomb blasts have been reported in several cities.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA050256Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 78 PA

[Text] A communique issued by the 11 November Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario del 11 de Noviembre] accuses any party or political organization which enters into negotiations or agreements with the Somozist dictatorship of being a traitor to the fatherland. It recognizes and supports the appointment of Commander Cero as the leader of all the revolutionary forces. The communique, signed by brothers Edmundo and Fernando Chamorro, adds that it takes and has taken part in various armed actions carried out against the National Guard in order to activate the vanguard.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON COSTA RICA

PA040356Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0106 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Harry Bodan Shields today labeled as cynical the statements made by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon to a news agency to the effect that the three protests lodged by the Nicaraguan Government were false and unusual. These protests, which were rejected by the government in San Jose this week, originated from a series of aggressive acts by Costa Rica which violated the 1956 friendship treaty.

"In his statements, Foreign Minister Calderon did not refer to the basis of the problem--that is, the 13 October attack staged by individuals coming from Costa Rican territory against a patrol maintaining vigilance on the San Juan River in a boat. On the same day another National Guard patrol was attacked with mortars from Costa Rican territory. On 17 October a Costa Rican patrol fired bursts from machineguns close to Bolanos Island, and on 22 October, in the border area of La Pimienta, Nicaraguan soldiers were fired upon from the other side of the border," the vice foreign minister said.

Bodan Shields said that there are witnesses who saw a station wagon picking up subversives on the Costa Rican side. He explained that Bolanos Island is located in Salinas Bay, which is used jointly by both countries. He said that the Costa Rican Government has repeatedly expressed its desire to demarcate the boundaries of the marine area, to which Nicaragua has agreed, "but these acts of aggression could alter the course of the talks being held on demarcation."

The Nicaraguan vice foreign minister added in reply to journalists' queries that the Nicaraguan Government is carefully studying these incidents and that with the evidence at hand it will make a decision at the opportune time on whether to take the incidents before the OAS.

He reaffirmed that Costa Rica grants certain freedoms to Nicaraguan Government opponents who arrived as exiles and that these persons make attempts to disrupt Nicaragua's peace and tranquillity and also violate the friendship treaty which our government is trying to maintain and make more effective with the Costa Rican people.

ARMY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TWO RECENT CLASHES

PA031531Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Communique No 62 of the National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office--date not given]

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard informs the citizenry that at 0800 on 1 Novemeber police units in the rural area of Chinandega Department located a subversive training school 400 varas off km 128 on the Leon-Chinandega road at a place known as Los Cabros. In the ensuing confrontation six persons were killed, including one woman, and two persons escaped. At 1030 in Irlanda District, Chinandega, an arms cache was found. Upon arriving there the authorities were fired upon. Two subversives were killed in the exchange of gunfire.

Authorities confiscated the following materiel: 3 .30 caliber carbines, 1 sawed-off .30 caliber carbine, 1 (Hir-Riffin) .45 caliber submachinegun, 1 (Hir-Riffin) .38 caliber submachinegun, 1 Madsen .9 millimeter submachinegun, 1 .22 caliber magnum rifle, 1 30-30 rifle, 2 12-gauge shotguns, 100 sticks of dynamite, various kinds of ammunition, sections of threaded pipe, documents and plans for future criminal operations.

The Nicaraguan countryside should feel protected by the armed institution which remains on the alert supporting the peasants and which will maintain tranquillity for the productive forces and for the benefit of the nation. [Signed] Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar of the Legal and Public Relations Office

NATIONAL GUARD PATROL KILLS FOUR SANDINISTS IN LEON

PA041557Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1535 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The people of the city of Leon, 92 km west of Managua, spent a frightened night after four young men who probably belonged to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] were killed in a violent confrontation.

A Nicaraguan National Guard Patrol found them in the San Felipe District in a house which, according to military sources, was a guerrilla training center. The military took prompt action and rebels Oscar Uriarte Vado, Napoleon or Leonidas Laguna Delgado and Rene Gutierrez were killed. The first two were buried last night and the third this morning. The fourth, unidentified, is still in the San Vicente Hospital morgue in Leon.

The incident was followed by the continuous sound of bombs exploding and shots in different parts of the city until dawn today. The people of Leon feared it was a new FSLN offensive. Leon was one of the 5 cities which suffered last September in 8 days of fighting between regular troops and Sandinist commandos.

Repression by troops loyal to Gen Anastasio Somoza whom the rebels are trying to overthrow, left a high toll of dead and wounded and serious property damage in the city as a result of the fires and actions of the light tanks and military aircraft.

[Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1603 GMT on 4 November carries a further item which adds: "A communique signed by Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, a military spokesman, adds that Mercedes Gonzalez Cuadra, Carmenza Gonzalez Cuadra, Lucia Ortiz and Ivan and Marco Antonio Garcia were detained for questioning. According to the communique, the authorities found an M-1 Grand rifle, 5 shotguns, 2 rifles, 300 rounds of 30-caliber ammunition, shotgun shells, 12 combat boots and red and black handkerchiefs. Red and black are the colors of the banner of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The military authorities did not report any National Guard casualties."]

MOPPING-UP OPERATION AGAINST GUERRILLAS ANNOUNCED

PA050149Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2155 GMT 4 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (LATIN)--A spokesman of the National Guard's Public Relations Office reported today that a "mopping-up" operation against guerrilla training camps and cells which are attempting to block the harvest of agricultural products is underway throughout the country.

In the latest operation in Leon, 90 km from Managua, 4 guerrillas were killed yesterday. This brings to 15 the number of Sandinists killed during the past 4 days, including 8 who died in Chinandega, 132 km from Managua, and 3 who died in Matagalpa.

National Guard Public Relations Chief Col Aquiles Aranda said that "the higher authorities have instructed the National Guard to provide all guarantees that the coffee and cotton crops, which are vital to the country's economy, will be picked, processed and transported to the ports."

GROUPS OF EXILES LEAVE FOR MEXICO, VENEZUELA

PA032359Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2044 GMT 3 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Two new groups of exiles in the Venezuelan and Mexican embassies in Managua left today for the capitals of these two countries.

A total of 52 Nicaraguans were evacuated by Mexican Embassy officials. A larger group is still awaiting safe-conducts which will allow them to leave the country. The Mexican Embassy has already requested the safe-conducts.

The Venezuelan Embassy has evacuated 31 Nicaraguan youths through Las Mercedes International Airport. The youths were part of the more than 200 refugees at that diplomatic site. After a short stop-over in Costa Rica, the exiles will be picked up in Panama by a "Viasa" airliner which will take them to Caracas, Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires Cornelio Sanchez explained to ACAN-EFE.

There are some 350 refugees in the various embassies in Managua. Their cases are being carefully studied, said a report issued by Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Harry Bodan Shields. He insisted that "Nicaragua has absolute respect for the right of asylym," but expressed his concern over "the unusual and extensive manner in which this right is being used in Nicaragua."

Bodan Shields added that many persons are taking advantage of the right of asylum to travel to other countries in search of broader horizons, but that "many are doing so with the intention of training abroad and returning to the country in a subversive role. We hope that the embassies which grant asylum abide by international rules which regulate its observance," the Nicaraguan vice foreign minister said.

61ST USSR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL040511 [Editorial report FL] Havana Domestic Services (television Channel 6 and Radio Rebelde) at 0137 GMT on 4 November carry live coverage of the commemorative ceremony for the 61st anniversary of the USSR revolution being held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater.

Black-and-white television coverage opens with shots of the curtain on stage being raised. The slogan on the backdrop reads "Long Live the 61st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." The Cuban and Soviet national anthems are played as the camera pans the dais. At 0140 an unidentified television announcer goes to the podium to present the presiding officials, stating that "presiding at this national main event are "the members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, Comrades Guillermo Garcia Frias, Roca Blas Calderio and Pedro Miret Prieto; [applause] members of the Secretariat Antonio Perez Herrero and Raul Valdes Vivo; [applause] vice presidents of the Council of Ministers, members of the PCC Central Committee; [applause] Comrade Marien Manasov, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in Cuba [applause] leaders of the party, state, Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples and the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association; officials of the Soviet Embassy in Cuba; and delegations from the USSR which have been invited to attend the events to commemorate the 61st anniversary." He adds that others present include members of the diplomatic corps and Soviet specialists working in Cuba. Later on, before introducing Perez Herrero, who spoke last, the television announcer presented the following special guests at the ceremony: CPSU delegation chief (Pyotr Luchinskiy), USSR Chemical Industry Minister Leonid Konstandov, Council of Peace delegation chief Romanov and Professor Guenter Heyden and Heinz (Bosque) of the GDR History Institute.

USSR Charge d'Affaires to Cuba Marlen Manasov is then introduced and begins speaking at 0143 GMT. Speaking in Spanish, Manasov devotes almost the entire 24-minute speech to the historical impact of the Soviet Revolution on world affairs and the achievements made since the revolution in the USSR. He begins by stating that the "Soviet people commemorate their great and joyous occasion--the 61st anniversary of the great October socialist revolution--in an atmosphere of great political and work enthusiasm and with a just feeling of pride for the universal and historic achievements made by their fatherland." And that "all of progressive humanity" also commemorates this anniversary. He then quotes Brezhnev on the achievements of the revolution, stating that it is the "surest guarantee" of humanity's progress, and that it is the "banner of the great changes which now exist in the 20th century." He adds that at the 20th CPSU Congress, Fidel Castro said that "from the triumph of the October revolution newer and newer generations of revolutionaries have been raised under the influence of its ideas, spirit and principles. "He then mentions the first anniversary of the new USSR Constitution, which is "brilliant testimony" of the October revolution and Lenin's legacy." He goes on to stress the achievements made by the USSR from the triumph of the revolution through the civil war and World War Two, and that at present the "main task of the party is to increase efficiency and quality of economic activities." He cites the importance of increasing productivity, which in turn saves money that can then be used for other needs. He goes on to cite achievements made in industry, agriculture, and education in the USSR.

Manasov makes special mention of Soviet achievements in space, "from Yuri Gagarin's first flight to the 20-week stay in space." In discussing the latest achievement he says that "the successful culmination of the cosmonauts' achievement is a great homage to our fatherland's anniversary." He then congratulates the cosmonauts in the name of those present for their record stay in space.

He goes on to say that "the sovereignty of the people has been fully realized in our country." He cites the number of citizens participating in the political system at "all levels of society," which includes the peoples' government, trade unions, the Komsomol and the Communist Party, which is the"guiding force of our society" with a membership of "16 million."

In discussing the "great socialist October revolution" he says that it was the beginning of great changes throughout the world," because among other things it is the "most dynamic force existing today." He adds that the "fall of colonialism, the birth of tens and tens of independent states on the ruins of colonialism and the radical change in the balance of power in the world arena favoring socialism are all revolutionary achievements of the age begun by the great October [revolution]." The capitalist crisis has become more profound. He goes on to cite the virtues of the socialist camp and Soviet foreign policy which is based on doing everything to end the arms race and strengthen the peoples' peace and security." In discussing cooperation in the socialist camp, he points to the cosmonaut program which saw three international expeditions, adding that shortly there will be a Cuban cosmonaut.

Manasov then discusses Cuba in the socialist community, which he says is "the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere," and is a leader in "socio-economic changes in Latin American and an inspiring example for many recently liberated peoples." As examples of this he cites the 11th World Youth and Student Festival and the sixth non-alined summit meeting to be held in Havana next year. He then says that he is happy with the "successful achievements in building a new socialist society" in Cuba under the direction of the PCC, headed by Fidel Castro, "an outstanding personality of the world Communist movement." He concludes by expressing his thanks on behalf of the Soviet specialists working in Cuba and the Soviet people "to the Cuban friends and leadership for their warm and cordial attitude towards the country of the great October." Marlen Manasov ends his presentation at 0207 GMT.

When Manasov ends his presentation,the television announcer goes to the podium and presents PCC Secretariat member Perez Herrero to make the closing remarks. Perez Herrero begins speaking at 0210 GMT. Perez Herrero devotes almost his entire 30-minute speech to the historical importance of the Soviet revolution in the world, from its inception until today. He begins by stating that "there are events in history which by their exceptional importance are the subject of permanent study and recollection. They are events which have caused changes of great importance in one nation or another and which still have a decisive influence in the course of human history." This is the Soviet revolution because it started "the transition from capitalism to socialism, from a class society to a classless society. It marked the beginning and accentuated the first general crisis in capitalism. In sum, it caused the start of a new age. Up until the revolution, Marxism was seen as something theoretical, but the triumph of the Soviet revolution turned the theory into reality, not only "confirming Marx' and Engels' ideas but contributing to profoundly and creatively developing the science of Marxism." He says Lenin was able to apply Marxism to "new conditions," and "answered new and complex problems and found in the course of the revolution its realization, and in this way took over Marxist thinking, which in all legitimacy we today cite as Marxism-Leninism." He goes on to explain how historical conditions tempered Marxism-Leninism, causing it to adjust to new situations, answering "theoretical, political and economic problems." He then discusses the importance of Leninism, which is seen in all "socialist revolutions showing the vitality of the main points Lenin had."

Perez Herrero discusses the conditions in Russia before the revolution, the problems the new Soviet state had in confronting not only internal conditions but external threats from the capitalist countries. He also cites the importance of the party "as an important contribution made by Lenin to revolutionary theory and practice." He goes on to discuss the role of the party as a vanguard and guide to the working class.

In discussing the impact of the Soviet revolution on Europe, he says that "Europe trembled" and later the communist movement grew throughout Europe. This was especially true in the national liberation movements because the struggle against colonialism was to become "an inseparable part of the world proletarian struggle."

He goes on to cite contributions made by the Soviet revolution to three important revolutionary movements in the world today, "the world socialist system, the international labor movement and the national liberation movement."

Perez Herrero then quotes Fidel Castro on the significance of the Soviet revolution, when he said at the fourth nonalined countries summit in Algiers that "without the October revolution and without the immortal deeds of the Soviet people," there would not be "an end to colonialism, for a change in the balance of world power, which has aided so many nations in their liberation struggles." Perez Herrero then discusses the colonial system existing in the world at the time of the Soviet revolution which had under it approximately 600 million inhabitants. This situation changed with the Soviet revolution, he says, because beginning in 1917 the USSR has always helped national liberation movements, because "Lenin's great fatherland aids the countries which are freeing themselves from imperialist domination and fighting to eliminate the heavy colonial inheritance seen in the tremendous economic, political and social backwardness which they are experiencing." He adds that the Soviet revolution is the "symbol of the contemporary world."

He goes on to recount how the USSR defeated Germany in World War Two, adding that there were also successes in areas off the battle field. He discusses the achievements in rebuilding the country from the ravages of war. The achievements in the USSR were examples of what is "possible in a working nation which holds its future in its own hands," he says.

Perez Herrero goes on to say that the revolution even affected Cuba, that its effects were present "in Mella's and Balino's activities," who, along with others, founded the first Marxist-Leninist party in Cuba in 1925. After the triumph of the Cuban revolution, he sayd, "the attitude of the USSR towards Cuba has been a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism." He goes on to quote Fidel, who stated that "the Soviet revolution has shown its adherence to [socialist] principles and an unswerving position in its conduct of international politics," by its behavior with countries and "in any part of the world where national liberation movements confront colonialism and imperialism." He then adds that the USSR has contributed to peace by preventing the capitalist countries, which are suffering from a scarcity of raw materials, from once again dividing up the world.

In describing Cuban-Soviet friendship, Perez Herrero says that it is "exemplary," and that Brezhnev's visit to Cuba was an example of this friendship.

He then describes the "profound and new heightening of general crisis faced by capitalism," which is the result of "increasing strength of socialism, the expansion of national liberation movements and the developing struggle of the working class and exploited masses in the capitalist countries." Yet imperialism still resists by using everything at its disposal. He points out that "the United States has not wavered in supporting the racists of South Africa and Rhodesia or backing expansionist aggression such as that launched by Somalia against the Ethiopian revolution." He goes on to say that the United States "does not have any scruples" because it associates with such countries as Iran, Chile, Uruguay, Nicaragua and China, adding that China continues to attack the "heroic people of Vietnam,"

He concludes by stating that "confronting the designs of the most aggressive and reactionary circles of imperialism and the cynical and demented policy of the Chinese leadership are the socialist community, theprogressive countries and the world revolutionary movement, and the firm and consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, whose power and influence is in service to the cause of peace, peaceful coexistence and international detente, to keep mankind from a new holocaust and to create conditions which are continually more favorable to social progress, democracy and socialism."

He adds that "hard battles still must be fought" but that victory has never been so certain for the peoples. Today, 61 years from the glorious October revolution, we can be satisfied to live in our times, an age of profound transformations for mankind." Perez Herrero concludes his remarks at 0248 GMT.

FAR Marks Anniversary

FL031150Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The main event of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] observance of the 61st anniversary of the triumph of the October socialist revolution was held last night at the FAR central house. The ceremony was chaired by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first vice minister-chief of the FAR General Staff and member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State. Others present were vice ministers, other FAR chiefs and Soviet military specialists working in Cuba. Speaking at the event were Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of the Soviet military specialists working in Cuba, and Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, FAR vice minister and member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State.

MALMIERCA TO VISIT TANZANIA, MEET WITH NYERERE

FL040017Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister tomorrow will begin a 4-day official visit to Tanzania during which he will meet with President Julius Nyerere. Malmierca will also meet with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa and will participate in other activities.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART MEETS WITH IRAQI VICE MINISTER

FL031255Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Hector Rodriquez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has met with Iraqi Industry and Minerals Vice Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi. During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, matters dealing with cooperation between Cuba and Iraq were discussed.

A few minutes after the talks, a document on scientific and technical cooperation was signed between the two countries, in which the two sides expressed willingness to work together in various economic areas.

ELENA GIL SENDS MESSAGE TO ALGERIA ON ANNIVERSARY

FL021918Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Elena Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples, has sent a message to the fraternal Algerian people on the occasion of their national day--the 24th anniversary of the insurrectional struggle for independence.

The message expresses the wish that the Algerian people will achieve new successes on the path to economic and social development. It also reiterates the greatest militant solidarity with the just cause of the Arab peoples.